DANILENKO, Ye.T.

Clinical and neurodynamic changes in patients with schizophrenia under the influence of stelazine therapy. Zh. nevropat. psikhiat. Korsakov 63 no.3:424-430 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

DANILENKO, Ye.T.

Use of stelazine in the [illegible] patients. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. [illegible] 1958, 17:12,

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii [illegible] Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo [illegible]

DANILENKO, Yu.A.

After the reorganization of the management of radio relay networks. Vest. sviazi 24 no.11:19-20 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Dnepropetrovskoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnoy seti.

EL'YANOV, M.D.; DAN.LENKO, Yu.N.

History of the sedimentation in the middle Dnieper Valley. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.4:113-116 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

DANILENKO, Zina

Green forest rustles. IUn.nat. no.5:17 '61. (MIRA 14 4)

1. Predsedatel' soveta druzhiny Zelenogayskoy sredney shkoly, Khar'kovskiy oblasti.
(Reforestation)

PERMYAKOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DANILENKOVA, N.I., inzh.; LEBEDEV, V.V., inzh.

Use of models for studying the aerodynamics of the gas channels of TP-90 and TP-100 boilers with T-shaped arrangement of the components. Teploenergetika 8 no.5:45-52 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kotloturbinnyy institut imeni I.I.Polzunova i Turbinno-kotel'nyy zavod.
(Boilers)

MATEESCU, D.; FLESERIU, I.; IVAN, M.; FLESERIU, E.; GADEANU, L.; DANILESCU, A.; SCHUCH, Elena

Influence of considering the deformations caused by axial and cutting forces in the static calcuation of a cupola with nervures and rings. Bul St si Tehn Tim 9 no.2:585-599 Jl-D '64.

Comparative study of the effort distribution determined in different hypotheses of spatial cooperation of a cupola with nervures and rings. Ibid.:601-616

YEGOROV, A.P., shofer; VOYTANIK, N.M., shofer; KOZINTSEV, D.K., shofer; POLULYAKH, V.Ya., shofer; KAMATSKIY, V.N., shofer; VARSHAVSKAYA, A.A., shofer; VATULIN, G.N., shofer; SHANDURSKIY, P.T., shofer; YEMEL'YANOV, G.A., shofer; VERBOV, A.G., shofer; DANILETS, P.P., shofer; BOGANCHENKO, V.A., shofer; PRUDNIKOV, A.F., shofer; V'YUNIKOV, S.I., shofer; SOLOVEY, I.N., shofer; MURASHKO, D.F., shofer

We prize our workers' honor. Avt. transp. 40 no.12:3-4 D '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Simferopol'skiy avtobusnyy park (for Yegorov, Voytanik). 2. Simferopol'skiy taksomotornyy park (for Murashko, Kozintsev). 2. Kerchenskiy avtobusno-taksomotornyy park (for Polulyakh). 4. Yevpatoriyskiy avtobusno-taksomotornyy park (for Kamatskiy). 5. Yaltinskiy taksomotornyy park (for Varshavskaya). 6. Feodosiyskiy taksomotornyy park (for Varshavskaya). 7. Sevastopol'skiy avtobusno-taksomotornyy park (for Yemel'yanov). 8. Simferopol'skiy gruzovoy avtopark (for Verbov). 9. 2-y Simferopol'skiy gruzovoy avtopark (for Verbov). 9. 2-y Simferopol'skiy gruzovoy avtopark (for Danilets). 10. Bakhchisaraysky avtopark (for Boganchenko). 11. Sevastopol'skiy avtopark (for Prudnikov). 12. 1-y Simferopol'skiy gruzovoy avtopark (for V8Yunikov, Solovey).

VORONOVA, N.A.; KHIL'SHLEYN, Yu.N.; MOGILEVTSEV, O.A.; DANILETS, V.N.

Use of natural gas in large cupola furnaces. Lit.proizv. no.11:1-2 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Cupola furnaces)

TRUB, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VASYANOVICH, I.F., inzh.; DANILETSKIY, A.P., inzh.

Technological indices of the operation of tunnel furnaces and dryers fueled by mazut. Stroi. mat. 8 no.2:25-2[illegible] F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Petroleum as fuel)

DANILETSKIY, M.D. (g. L'vov); LYAKHOVICH-LEVINA, O.M. (g. L'vov)

The printing industry in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Poligr.proizv. no.3: 5-6 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Ukraine--Printing industry) (Printing industry--Ukraine)

USSR/Chemistry - Acetaldehyde Sep 1946
Chemistry - Acetylene

"Contact Method of Preparing Acetaldehyde from Acetylene in the Vapor Phase," A. J. Jakubovich, A. A. Danilevich, N. A. Medzychovskaya, 16 pp

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XX, No 9, pp 973 - 89

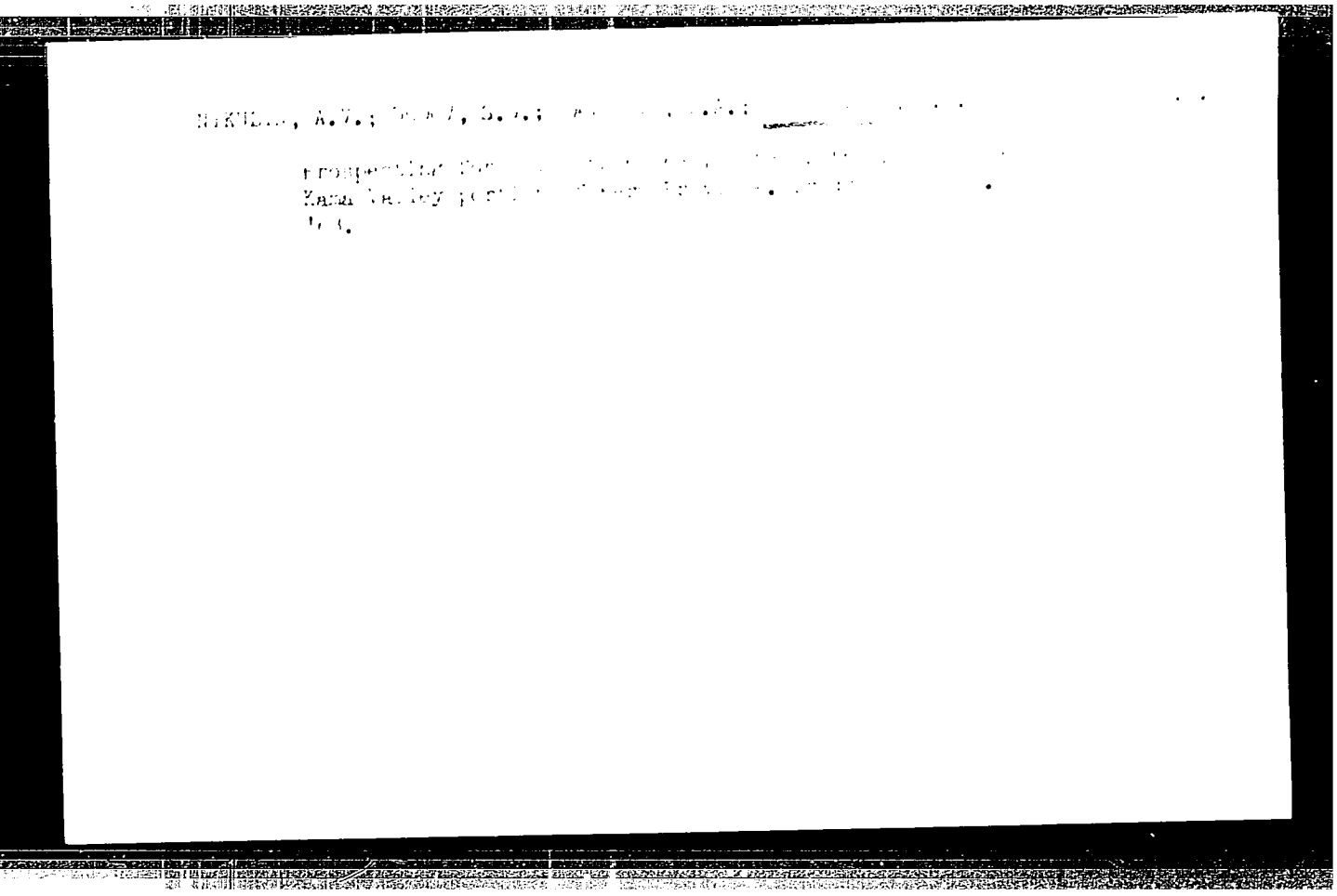
A method using, as catalysts, activated coal, phosphoric acid on activated coal, phosphoric acid and traces of phosphurated copper on activated coal and phosphurated zinc mixed with phosphoric acid on activated coal.

PA 13737

MEDVED', T.YA., KABACHNIK, M.I., MOSHKIN, P.A., VARSHAVSKY, S.L., KOFMAN, L.P., GEFTER, YE.L., TKACHENKO, G.V., DANILEVICH, A.A.

Industrial method of synthesis of di-B,B-chlor-ethyl of vinyl-phosphinic acid from ethylene oxide and phosphorus trichloride.

Report submitted for the 12th Conference on high molecular weight compounds devoted for monomers, Baku, 3-7 April 62



ANDREOLETTI, V.K., inzh.; YEVSEYEV, R.Ye., inzh.; DANILEVICH, A.M., inzh.

New technology of installing the electric wiring in large-panel apartment houses. Biul. tekh. inform. 4 no.3:17-19 Mr '58.
(Electric wiring, Interior) (MIRA 11:3)

S/065/61/000/004/003/011
E194/E284

AUTHORS: Rogov, S. P., Danilevich, A. F., Gol'dshteyn, D. L., Rysakov, M. V. and Agafonov, A. V.

TITLE: Hydrofining of Lubricating Oils

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1961, No. 4, pp. 23-27

TEXT: Hydrofining is under consideration as a replacement for earth treating in finishing of solvent raffinates. This article describes tests on the hydrofining of distillates (spindle oil and machine oil Type АС-5 (AS-5)) and residual de-waxed phenol raffinates of the Novokuybyshevsk NPZ. The hydrofining was carried out on a large laboratory pilot plant with gas circulation, finishing with steam stripping. A study was first made of the influence of pressure and it was concluded that the pressure of 40 atmospheres, the highest tried, was the best in respect of improving the viscosity index, reducing the coke number and sulphur content and improving the colour of the finished oils. The ratio of volumes of oil per hour to volume of catalyst ranged from 1 to 4. The influence of treatment temperature was then studied using

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Hydrofining of Lubricating Oils

on the one hand an aluminium-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst and on the other an aluminium-molybdenum catalyst. These tests were made with machine oil Type AS-5 at a total pressure of 40 atm and a delivery rate by volume relative to catalyst of 3 l/hours and a gas circulation rate of 300 litres at n.t.p. per litre of feed at temperatures of 275, 300, 325 and 350°C. It was shown that increasing the temperature has much the same effect as decreasing the feed rate. As a rule increasing the temperature somewhat increases the pour point which rose from -18°C with a treatment temperature of 350°C. Tables are then given of the characteristics of hydrofined spindle (Table 3) and residual (Table 4) oils under optimum process conditions. Table 3 was obtained with an aluminium-molybdenum catalyst and Table 4 with aluminium-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst.

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Hydrofining of Lubricating Oils

Table 3

| | Feed | Treated Oil | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 300° | 325° |
| Viscosity centistokes: | | | |
| at 50°C | 19.03 | 18.74 | 18.25 |
| at 100°C | 4.87 | 4.80 | 4.77 |
| Viscosity index | 92.3 | 93.8 | 95.7 |
| Pour point °C | -14 | -13 | -12 |
| Flash point °C | 190 | 200 | 198 |
| Colour NPA | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Sulphur content % weight | 0.96 | 0.92 | 0.86 |
| Coke No. % weight | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Corrosivity Pinkevich gms/$m^2$ | 6.65 | 2.13 | - |
| Yield % weight | 100.0 | 99.4 | 99.1 |

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Hydrofining of Lubricating Oils

Table 4

| | Feed | Treated Oil |
|---|---|---|
| Viscosity centistokes: | | |
| at 50°C | 159.35 | 153.87 |
| at 100°C | 20.98 | 20.80 |
| Viscosity index | 85.1 | 88.4 |
| Pour point °C | -10 | -8 |
| Flash point °C | 246 | 270 |
| Colour NPA | 6.5 | 3.5 |
| Sulphur content % weight | 1.03 | 0.81 |
| Coke No. % weight | 0.38 | 0.27 |
| Yield % weight | 100 | 99.1 |

The hydrogen consumption in treating the distillate oil was 0.13% weight and in treating the residual oil 0.15% weight. The results of hydrofining and earth finishing are then compared and it is

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Hydrofining of Lubricating Oils

shown that hydrofinishing gave the greater yield, about 2% on distillates and 4% on residual lubricants. The hydrofined oils have lower coke number but there is some loss in the viscosity and a slight increase in the pour point. Hydrofining has little influence on the chemical composition of the lubricants. The increase in viscosity index on hydrofining mainly results from newly formed paraffinic, naphthenic and light aromatic hydrocarbons. Preliminary technical and economic calculations show that hydrofinishing of lubricants is promising as a replacement for earth treatment. There is not much to choose between the performance of the two catalysts tested but the aluminium-molybdenum catalyst is cheaper. Full scale tests carried out at the Novokuybyshevsk NPZ confirmed the laboratory test results of the VNII NP. There are 6 tables and 2 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

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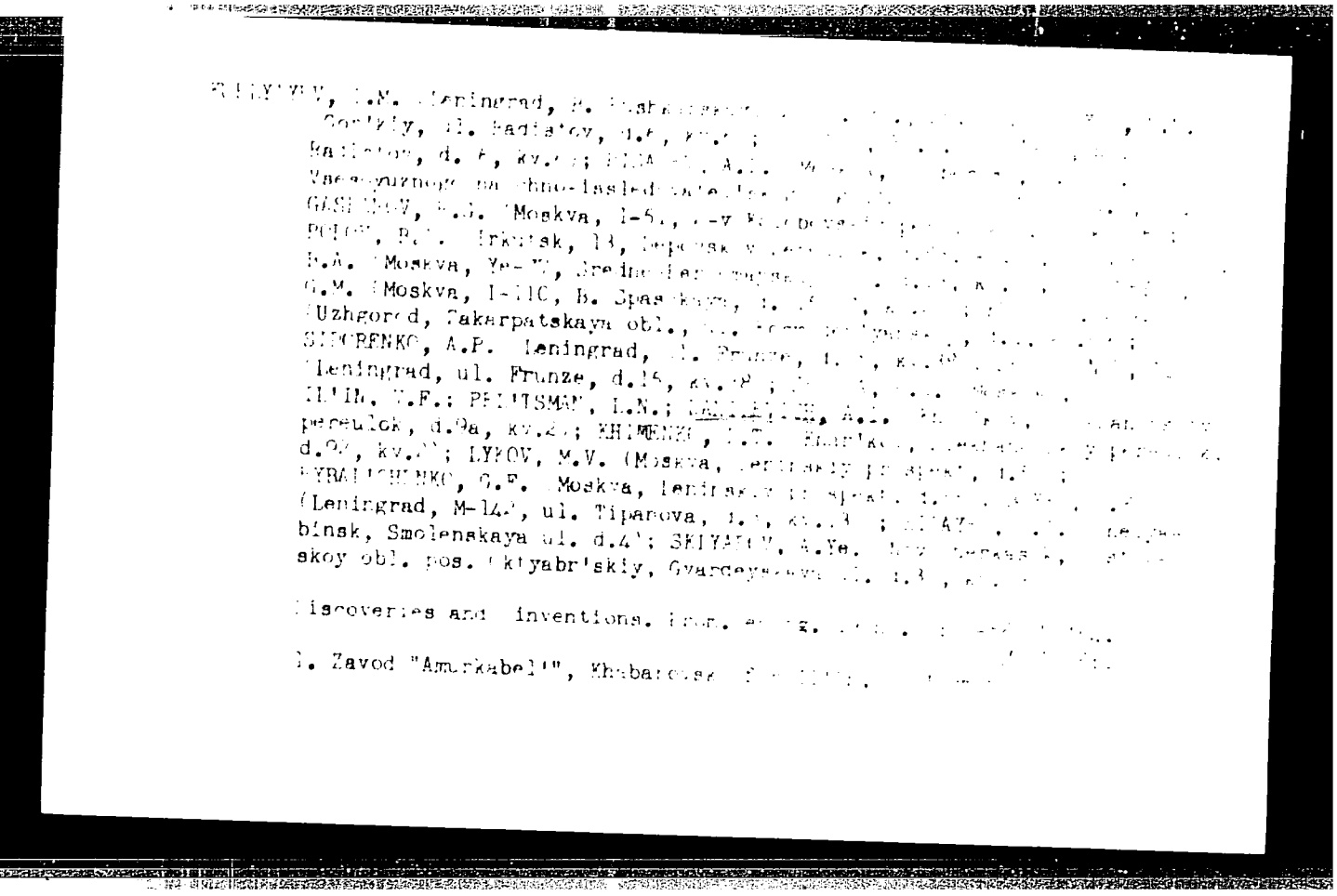

DANILEVICH, B.A.

Sanitary laboratory control of the district water supply. Gig. i san. 21 no.11:90-91 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(WATER SUPPLY)

DANILEVICH, B.B.

Method of projecting planned works. Trudy MIIGAIK no.20:59-64 '55.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii, Kafedra geodezii.
(Projection)

3(4)

AUTHOR: Danilevich, B. B., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences

SOV/154-59-2-20/22

TITLE: Teaching of Geodesy at the Hanoi Polytechnic Institute (N. Vietnam) (Prepodavaniye geodezii v Khanoyskom politekhnicheskom institute (DRV))

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1959, Nr 2, pp 149-151 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Hanoi Polytechnic Institute was founded in October 1956. It consists of 5 departments, where engineers are instructed in 13 special fields of engineering. Geodesy is included in the program of 5 special fields: Industrial and civil engineering, hydraulic engineering and bridge building, mining, geology and prospecting. At first, teachers and the equipment for the laboratories were lacking. The Chair for Geodesy obtained its first teacher only during the second term. The main task of the teaching is to prepare the students for the practical work during summertime. The instruments were obtained on loan by the Hanoi Hydrotechnical Institute. For the beginning, ten men from various colleges and workshops with experience in surveying were called to supervise the field work. The financial situation

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forced the Institute to use temporarily the area of the Municipal Botanic Garden as a geopolygon. Examinations were held in 15 groups at the end of the second term 1956/57. The practical instructions during summertime were planned for 18 days. The daily work lasted six hours. The way this work was carried out is described in short. During the school year 1957/58 the Institute obtained three more teachers and a laboratory technician. The new teachers are educated to secondary school standards. The school curriculum corresponds to that of the universities in the USSR. The Chair has already created Vietnamese-language educational aids. The Chair has also text books in Russian, which are being partly translated into the Vietnamese language. The students have already carried out a topographical survey at the scale 1 : 1000 of a 100 hectare state-owned agricultural undertaking. The co-operators of the Chair are studying the Russian language and higher mathematics.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut im. V. V. Kuybysheva (Moscow "Order of Red Banner of Labor" Civil Engineering Institute imeni

5(4)

AUTHOR: Danilevich, B. B. SOV/6-59-7-23/25

TITLE: Geodetic Work in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (Geodezicheskiye raboty v Demokraticheskoy Respublike V'yetnam)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 76 - 80 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an abstract on the basis of the following publications in French : "Indochine", Nr 184, Hanoi, 1944 ; "La revue de l'Indochine", Hanoi 1941; J. Mailles. Etats d'avancement des travaux géodésique en Indochine. Travaux de la section de géodésie de l'Union géodésique et géophysique internationale géophysique T. 7. Paris, 1935. The new local triangulation nets were laid in 1956-57. The points of the same served for the building of the radio station of Hanoi, and of the power station of the town Vinh . A mine surveying triangulation net of 3rd order was established in the area of Kao-Bang (tin deposits) with the aid of Soviet experts. Levelings are carried out along the roads and railroads under reconstruction. There are 1 figure and 3 references.

Card 1/1

ZHELEZNYAKOV V.V., dots[illegible] Kand.
tekhn. nauk, [illegible]

Calculating the runoff module [illegible] area the period before
sowing in designing drainage [illegible]

(Dr[illegible]

../113/63/000/001/003/017
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Danilevich, F.M., and Nikitin, V.A.

TITLE: A new electrical contact head type GK-3 (Gk-3)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.1, 1963, 14-16

TEXT: Electrical contact head type Gk-3 is an additional fitting for several types of length meter in series production and is intended for measuring the internal diameter of holes of from 1 to 15.5 mm either directly or by difference methods. The improvements over the previous type are: a device for accurately setting the measuring tip in a diametral section of the hole; an improved signal-indicator device provided with a plane-parallel glass plate for lapping gauges and maintaining temperature conditions during measurements; and a better method of holding the measurement tip in the correct position. The measuring tip is connected to the grid of a magic eye tube type 6E5C (6Ye5S) which has a germanium-diode supply unit with negative earthed and connected to the test piece. Contact between the spherical measuring tip and the test piece makes the magic eye flicker.

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A new electrical contact head ... S/115/63/000/001/005/017
E194/E155

Formulae are derived for errors in the measurement head readings during difference measurements, for the temperature error, for calibration errors of the reference gauges and for errors in measurement pressure. The greatest expected error when using head GK-3 with the difference method, the RMS sum of all the above errors, is ± 2 microns, and this is confirmed by tests. There are 2 figures.

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DANILEVICH, F.M.; NIKITIN, V.A.

The KM-8 cathetometer. Izm. tekh. no.7:5-7 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Cathetometers)

DANILEVICH, F.M.; NIKITIN, V.A.

The IKG-5 horizontal optical instrument. Bjul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Ges. nauch.-issl.inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 17 no.11:34-36 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

DELYUNOV, [illegible] ; DANILEVICH, [illegible].M.; NIKITIN, V.A.

The new IKG-3 horizontal optimeter. Izm. tekh. no.1:14-16 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

DANILEVICH, G.A. (Baranovichi)

Computing the volume of haystacks. Mat.v shkole no.2:51 Mr-Ap '57.
(MLRA 10:5)
(Geometry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

DANILEVICH, G.I., inzhener.

Review of the article by Candidate of Technical Sciences I.P. Rabinovich "Studying the wear of steel - cast iron, steel - steel and cast iron - cast iron mechanical pairs under friction without lubrication." G.I.Danilevich. Sel'khozmashina no.11:31 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro zavoda imeni "Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii."

(Mechanical wear)

DANILEVICH, G.I., inzhener.

Spare axles and bushings for plow wheels. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 8 no.9: 28 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)

(Plow)

DANILEVICH, O.I. [Danylevych, H.I.], inzh.-konstruktor

Resistance of metal plows. Mekh. sil'.hos. 9 no.4:27-29 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:5)
(Plows)

KALYUZHNYY, G.D.; DANILEVICH, G.I.

The PRS-4-30 plow for rice fields. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 33 no.2:41-42 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro zavoda im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii.

(Rice) (Plows)

DANILEVICH, G.I.

MPP-4 machine for tilling land strips around tree trunks. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 33 no.6:40-41 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro zavoda im. Oktyabr'skoy revolytsii.

(Fruit culture—Equipment and supplies)
(Tillage)

DANILEVICH, G.I.

The PON-30 and PON-2-30 reversible plows. Trakt. i sel'khoz-mash. 33 no.10:39-40 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zavod sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii.

80879
S/126/60/009/06/002/025
E073/E335

The Cottrell Atmosphere in Diluted Solid Solutions

If $w > 0$, the excess concentration of the admixture atoms cannot exceed a certain value, namely, the saturation concentration. If $w < 0$ and $v_c + zw < 0$ the admixture concentration in the neighbourhood of dislocations may approach unity. In the case of $v_c + zw > 0$, the average admixture concentration in the solid solution at low temperatures may exceed considerably its concentration in the undistorted sections of the crystal, whereby this difference depends on the density of the dislocations in the crystal as well as on the magnitude $v_c + zw$. The higher the magnitude of the latter, the less pronounced will be its effect.
There are 4 references, 2 of which are English and 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN USSR (Institute of Metal Physics of the Ac.Sc., Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1959
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S/126/60/009/06/024/025
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Danilenko, V.M.

TITLE: On the Solubility of Admixtures in Solid Bodies

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 6, pp 940 - 942 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In earlier work (Ref 2) the authors studied the problem of the solubility of admixture atoms in a binary solid solution of substitution, the crystal lattice of which has dislocations. It was thereby assumed that a Cottrell atmosphere exists and its concentration is less than unity and also that a change in this concentration will not bring about the formation of a new phase. However, in solid solutions of the decomposing type, the concentration of the Cottrell atmosphere at low temperatures may approach unity, which should lead to the formation of subcrystals of the second phase. The aim of this communication is to evaluate this possibility. The author considers the simple case of the behaviour of a solid solution when the density of dislocations in the crystal is negligibly small.

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E073/E335

On the Solubility of Admixtures in Solid Bodies

Acknowledgments are expressed to A.A. Smirnov for evaluating the results of this paper.
There are 1 figure and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN USSR (Institute of Metal Physics of the Ac.Sc., Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1959

VB

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97208

S/126/60/010/001/020/027/XX
E032/E314

9,4300 (2202,1043,1143)

AUTHOR: Danilenko, V.M.

TITLE: The Theory of Scattering of X-rays by Domain Structures

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 3 - 8

TEXT: In crystals of solid solutions one frequently observes structures which can conventionally be designated as "domain structures". Their characteristic feature is a sudden change in some property of the crystal on passing from one part of it to another (i.e. from one domain to another), subject to the condition that all its other properties remain unaltered Ferromagnetic domains are typical examples of a domain structure The presence of a domain structure can be established experimentally by diffraction effects obtained with waves which are sensitive to changes in the particular property determining the given domain structure. Thus, for example, X-rays are sensitive to changes in the atomic scattering function and the positions of the atoms A large number of

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The Theory of Scattering of X-rays by Domain Structures

papers have been devoted to the interpretation of X-ray diffraction patterns obtained with different types of domain structures. However, each of these papers is concerned with some special case and in order to treat a new special case the theory has to be reconstructed. The aim of the present paper is to devise a general scheme for this type of calculation. It is shown that the intensity of X-rays scattered by different domain structures should be calculated in a general form when the geometrical dispositions of the domain boundaries are known. The nature of the domain structure has an effect on the intensity of direct reflections and of the diffuse background, but has no effect on the position and form of the direct reflections. A periodic domain structure will produce reflected X-ray beams not only in the Bragg directions but also in a number of additional directions. A non periodic domain structure gives rise to a broadening of some of the direct reflections and occasionally to [illegible] The discussion is based on the

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The Theory of Scattering of X-rays by Domain Structures

following general formula for the scattered intensity

$$I = \sum_{m}\sum_{m'} \exp\{i(\bar{a}, R_m - R_{m'})\} \sum_{\nu}\sum_{\nu'} f_{m,\nu} f^{*}_{m',\nu'} \times \exp\{i(a, h_\nu - h_{\nu'} + u_{m,\nu} - u_{m',\nu'})\},$$

where $f_{m,\nu}$ is the atomic factor for the atom in the $\nu$-th site of the m-th elementary crystal cell,

$R_m$ is the radius vector giving the position of the m-th elementary cell,

$h_\nu$ is a vector determining the position of the $\nu$-th site in the elementary cell and

$u_{m,\nu}$ is the displacement of the atom $(m, \nu)$, i.e. the $\nu$-th atom of the m-th cell from the crystal-lattice site. It is assumed that $u_{m,\nu}$ is the same for all the atoms in a given domain.

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The Theory of Scattering of X-rays by Domain Structures

From this it can be shown that

$$I = N \sum_{s} p_s \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha'} p_{\alpha}^{s,\nu} \cdot p_{\alpha'}^{s,\nu'} |f_{\alpha} - f_{\alpha'}|^2 + N \sum_{s} \sum_{s'} F_s F_{s'}^{*} \sum_{\rho} P_{ss'}(\rho) \times \exp\{i(q, \rho)\},$$

where $p_{\alpha}^{s,\nu}$ is the probability of substitution of a site of type $\nu$ by atoms of type $\alpha$ in the s-th domain,

$f_{\alpha}$ is the atomic factor for the $\alpha$— atoms,

$F_s$ is the mean amplitude for X-rays scattered by the elementary cell of the s-th domain and is given by

$$F_s = \sum_{\nu} \bar{\varphi}_{s,\nu} \exp\{i(q, h_{\nu})\} \qquad (5).$$

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E032/E314

The Theory of Scattering of X-rays by Domain Structures

$\varphi$ is an effective atomic factor given by

$$\varphi_{m,\nu} = f_{m,\nu} \exp\{i(q, u_{m,\nu})\}$$

and $\rho$ is given by

$$\rho = R_m - R_{m'}$$

The expression given by Eq. (4) is only approximate since it is assumed in its derivation that the domain boundaries do not cut through elementary cells but the error involved is in the same ratio to the magnitude of the neglected terms as the area of the domain boundaries to the volume of the crystal. The neglected terms can however be taken into account

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The Theory of Scattering of X-rays by Domain Structures

as shown by the present author in Ref. 13. The first term in Eq. (4) describes the diffuse background and is entirely determined by the number and type of the domains. If the formation of the domain structure is not accompanied by changes in the concentration of components or the degree of long-range order, then the intensity of the diffuse background remains constant. The second term determines the intensity of direct reflections and depends both on the type of the domains ($F_s$) and on their size and mutual disposition $\left[P_{ss'}(\varrho)\right]$. The latter factor is determined by the geometry of the domain structure. It is shown that if the domain structure is periodic then the intensity of direct reflections is given by

$$I_1 = N \sum_{k} \Phi_k \delta(q \cdot k - 2\pi s) \qquad (13)$$

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E032/E314

The Theory of Scattering of X-rays by Domain Structures

where $\delta(q)$ is a $\delta$-function,
$\tau$ is the reciprocal lattice vector
$\vec{k} = gk\vec{e}$ ($\vec{e}$ is the unit vector in the reciprocal lattice which is perpendicular to the plane of the domain boundaries and
$\Phi_k$ is given by

$$\Phi_k = \sum_s \sum_{s'} A_k^{ss'} F_s F_{s'}^* \qquad (14).$$

According to Eq. (13), direct reflections in this case occur only when $q = 2\pi\tau$ but also in the additional directions given by $q = 2\pi\tau - \vec{k}$ (the so-called "satellites"). In the case of an aperiodic domain structure the intensity is given by:

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S/126/60/010/001/020/027/XX
E032/E314

The Theory of Scattering of X-rays by Domain Structures

$$I_1 = N \sum_i \Phi_i \delta(q_1 - 2\pi h)\delta(q_2 - 2\pi k)\varphi_i(q_3 - 2\pi l) \quad (15)$$

where

$$\Phi_i = \sum_s \sum_{s'} c_i^{ss'} F_s F_{s'}^* \quad (16)$$

In the intermediate cases, a superposition of these solutions is necessary. All these results apply to a one-dimensional model of the domain structure Acknowledgments are expressed to A.A. Smirnov for discussion of the results obtained.

S/126/60/010/001/020/027/XX
E032/E314

The Theory of Scattering of X-rays by Domain Structures

There are 14 references 7 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet

ASSOCIATION Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR
(Institute of Metal Physics of the AS Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1959

Card 9/9

18(0), 24(0)

S/053/60/070/01/006/007
B006/B017

AUTHORS: Danilenko, V. M., Krivoglaz, M. A., Larikov, L. N., Smirnov, A. A.

TITLE: Congress of the Ukrainian Republic on the Theory of Metals and Alloys

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, 1960, Vol 70, Nr 1, pp 191-198 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This Conference which took place from 1 - 5 June, 1959 in Kiyev was attended by scientists from the Ukraine and from other Republics of the Union; 70 lectures were delivered and discussed in 2 plenary meetings in 2 sections (electron theory and molecular-kinetic theory of metals and alloys). The problems and prospects of metal theory in the light of the fulfillment of the Seven-year Plan and the phenomenological theory of ferromagnetism were summarized in 2 lectures by I. M. Lifshits and S. V. Vonsovskiy. The following lectures were also delivered: V. P. Silin on the investigation of the influence of the interaction between the conduction electrons on the metal properties by the aid of the theory by L. D. Lan-

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dau; I. M. Lifshits and V. G. Peschanskiy on the galvanomagnetic characteristics of metals with open Fermi surfaces in strong magnetic fields; in this connection a paper by Lifshits, M. Ya. Azbel', and M. I. Kaganov on the relations between the asymptotic behavior of these characteristics and the topology of the Fermi surface were analyzed, the resistance change in the magnetic field was (depending on the direction) found to increase quadratically or to approach a saturation value, according to the law by P. L. Kapitsa, however, the increase should be linear. M. Ya. Azbel' reported on results of the quantum theory of the electric high-frequency resistance which he set up; M. Ya. Azbel' and E. A. Kaner investigated the cyclotron resonance in metals in the region of the anomalous skin effect in magnetic fields by the aid of the aforementioned theory; M. I. Kaganov investigated the case of a non-quadratic dependence of the electron energy on the impulse; Yu. A. Bychkov, L. E. Gurevich, and G. M. Nedlin reported on the thermomagnetic effect in strong magnetic fields; A. A. Smirnov and M. A. Krivoglaz on a determination of the shape of the Fermi surface in metals via a determination of the total

momenta of the photon pairs which are formed in the annihilation of positrons and conduction electrons; A. M. Kosevich on a theory of the influence exercised by elastic deformation on the energy spectrum of the electrons in the metal and on the oscillation of magnetic susceptibility; B. I. Berkin and I. M. Dmitrenko on the results of an experimental investigation of the influence of a compression from all sides on the anisotropy and the de Haas-Van Alfen effect in crystals of weakly magnetic metals; V. L. Gurevich on sound absorption in the magnetic field in the case of an arbitrary law of dispersion; G. L. Kotkin on sound absorption in metals for arbitrary Fermi surfaces; A. A. Galkin and A. P. Korolyuk on the experimental determination of fluctuations of the ultrasonic absorption coefficient in the magnetic field for tin and zinc; M. A. Krivoglaz and Ye. A. Tikhonova on the theory of X-ray- and slow neutron scattering in solid solutions; V. I. Iveronova and A.A. Katsnel'son on the theory of the intensity distribution of diffused scattering; M. A. Krivoglaz on the scattering of X-rays and of thermal neutrons; A. A. Smirnov and Ye. A. Tikhonova on the concentration dependence of the intensity of regular

reflection and of the background of scattered X-rays; V. M. Danilenko on dislocations in ordered alloys; A. N. Men' and A. N. Orlov on the computation of the maximum oscillation frequency of the atoms of a binary solid solution with cubic body-centered lattice; A. P. Zvyagina and V. I. Iveronova on the dependence of the characteristic Debye temperature of an alloy on the form of the spectrum of the thermal vibrations of the atoms; K. B. Vlasov on the rotation of the polarization plane of elastic transversal waves which propagate in a metal along the direction of the magnetic field; A. A. Berdyshev and B. V. Karpenko on the interaction of the inner electrons by means of conduction electrons; B. V. Karpenko and A. A. Berdyshev on the interaction of conduction electrons and spin waves in an antiferromagnetic; L. M. Petrova and Yu. P. Irkhin on the computation of Hall's constant of a ferromagnetic metal within the framework of the s-d exchange model by Vonsovskiy; P. S. Zyryanov, T. G. Izyumova, and G. V. Skrotskiy on the electric resistance of ferromagnetic metals in the radiofrequency range near the ferromagnetic resonance; Yu. A. Izyumov and

G. V. Skrotskiy on the magnetic spin resonance of conduction electrons; A. I. Gubanov on ferromagnetism in amorphous ferromagnetics; M. Ya. Azbel', V. I. Gerasimenko, and I. M. Lifshits on paramagnetic resonance in metals if the skin depth is very small compared to the sample dimensions; V. P. Silin on a macroscopic theory of the optical effects in metals in the range of the normal and of the anomalous skin effect. S. V. Konstantinov and V. I. Perel' on the conductivity and the magnetic susceptibility of a metal in the variable electromagnetic field in taking into account three-dimensional dispersion; B. A. Grinberg and A. N. Orlov on the resistance change in the magnetic field and the Hall effect in a pure metal; A. A. Smirnov and A. I. Nosar' on a theory of the electric resistance of alloys with distorted lattice within the framework of the many-electron model of metal; G. Ye. Samsonov and V. S. Neshpor on the conductivity of $Mo_3Si$ and $MoSi_2$; G. V. Samsonov and Yu. B. Paderno on the investigations of the physical properties and the electron configuration of rare earth hexaborides; V. Ye. Mikryukov on the experimental results

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concerning the Wiedemann-Frans law in metals and alloys; G. Ye. Pikus and V. B. Fiks on the electrotechnical effects in liquid metals; I. B. Borovskiy and K. P. Gurov on the influence of impurities on the physical properties of transition metals; M. I. Korsunskiy and G. P. Borovikova on the influence of impurities on the X-ray spectra of solids; I. M. Lifshits on a new type of phase transitions in metals at high pressures; I. M. Lifshits and G. Y. Stepanova on a method of describing solutions by the introduction of correlation functions for the atom groups; B. N. Finkel'shteyn on the thermodynamics of a three-component solid solution; Z. A. Matysina and A. A. Smirnov on the theory of the ordering of alloys with hexagonal closely packed lattice; I. A. Gindin, B. G. Lazarev, Ya. D. Starodubov, and V. I. Khotkevich on the existence of low-temperature isomorphic transformations of a series of metals (alkali, Bi, Be); I. M. Lifshits and V. V. Slezov on the coagulation of particles in the late stage of decay; R. I. Garber on the kinetics of pore formation in rock salt crystals; V. I. Vladimirov on the theory of coagulation of

surplus vacancies in a solid; B. Ya. Lyubov and A. L. Roytburd on the theory of the growth of martensite crystals; L. N. Larikov on the kinetics of the recrystallization in deformed metals and alloys; I. V. Salli on the problem of the lines of the metastable equilibrium in the diagrams of binary systems; M. I. Zakharova and I. N. Stetsenko on phase transformations in iron-vanadium alloys; K. P. Gurov on the relation between the activation energy of self-diffusion with the characteristic temperature of pure metals; I. M. Fedorchenko and A. I. Raychenko on the volume increase in heating mixed powders; Ye. A. Tikhonova on the diffusion theory of interstitial atoms in alloys of the CuAu type; V. B. Fiks on the mobility mechanism of the impurity ions in metals in an electric field; P. P. Kuz'menko and Ye. I. Khar'kov on experimental investigations of charge transfer in pure metals by means of tracer atoms; I. N. Frantsevich, D. F. Kalinovich, I. I. Kovenskiy, M. D. Smolin, and M. D. Glinchuk on investigations of the mutual charge transfer of both components in binary solid

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solutions of C, Cr, Mo, and tungsten in iron by means of radioactive isotopes; I. A. Oding and V. N. Geminov on the destruction of metals in creeping at increased temperatures; I. A. Oding and L. K. Gordiyenko on the variation of the mechanical properties of the metals with preceding creeping test; B. Ya. Pines on characteristics of the diffusion mechanism in creeping; N. S. Zhurkov and A. V. Savitskiy on the experimental verification of the diffusion theory in the mechanical destruction in pure silver and in an Ag + 5% Al alloy; N. S. Fastov on the thermodynamics of irreversible processes in the deformation of metals; V. I. Khotkevich obtained the same results in this respect; A. I. Gindin communicated data on the increase of the plasticity of armco iron at low temperatures by preceding plastic deformation at higher temperatures. Yu. M. Plishkin reported on the stable configurations of atomic layers in expanding cylindrical crystals into the direction of the axis. K. P. Rodionov reported on the anomalous change of physical properties of a solid in a temperature range which, in general, does not coincide with the melting temperature.

Congress of the Ukrainian Republic on the Theory of Metals and Alloys

S/053/60/070/01/006/007
B006/B017

N. I. Barich on the rules governing the periodic change of the interatomic binding forces as depending on the position of the elements in the periodic system by D. I. Mendeleyev. G. M. Vorob'yev on the measurement of the intensity of X-ray interferences in the case of texturated samples. A. S. Viglin also spoke about problems of texture.

Card 9/9

DANILENKO, V.M.

Theory of X-ray scattering by modulated structures. Pt.3. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.13:3-8 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(X rays—Scattering)
(Alloys—Metallography)

DANILENKO, V.M.

Theory of X-ray scattering by modulated structures. Pt.4.
Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.13:9-16 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(X rays--Scattering)
(Alloys--Metallography)

40153

S/056/60/000/007/036/066
A031, A101

44 7200

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: ...ory of X-ray scattering by modulated structures. I

PERIODICAL: ...iterativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, ... 1, 1960, 4, abstract 7E21 ("Sb. nauchn. rabot In-ta metallofiz. AN USSR", 1961, no. 19, 51 - 77)

TEXT: X-ray scattering by a solid solution possessing a modulated structure is examined under condition of changing mean atomic factor and crystal lattice parameter in enriched and depleted zones of the solid solution. Formulas are obtained for the background intensity of diffuse scattering, for the principal maxima and satellites as functions of the concentration of the initial solid solution and of that of the enriched and depleted zones. In particular cases these formulas are reduced to those already known. From the magnitude, observed experimentally, of the background intensity, and from the intensity and position of the first satellites, it is possible to determine all parameters characterizing the given model of the modulated structure: the period, L, and the amplitude.

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Theory of X-ray scattering by modulated structures. I

of the nature of concentration, and the relative quantity, [illegible] of enriched zones in the solid solution.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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40154

247200

S/058/62/000/007/039/068
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Mal'chenko, V. M.

TITLE: Theory of X-ray scattering by modulated structures. II

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 7, 1962, 4, abstract 7E28 ("Sb. nauchn. rabot In-ta metallofiz. AN USSR", 1961, no. 12, 68 - 72)

TEXT: X-rays are scattered by a non-periodic modulated structure of the type considered in such a way that the intensity of the diffuse background decreases by an equal value as in scattering by an analogous periodic structure (the same values of $p_1$, $p_2$, and c). However, in scattering by the non-periodic modulated structure, there appears, instead of satellites of regular reflections, a blurred maximum of scattering intensity along [1, 0, 0] (in the direction of the change of concentration). The apex of this maximum coincides with the principal maximum of the given regular reflection, and its width is inversely proportional to the mean thickness, L, of two zones of the modulated structure (enriched and depleted). Hence, the presence of satellites of regular reflections is evidence of a higher degree of periodicity of the change of concentration in a real

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Theory of X-ray scattering by modulated structures. II

modulated structure than is assumed in the given model. However, the vanishing of satellites can be explained not only by the increase of the modulation period (as is commonly assumed), but, according to the present paper, also by the fact that the periodicity of the change of concentration is disturbed even if the mean value of the c does not change. Then, blurred "tails" of regular reflections appear instead of the satellites. Part I see abstract E27.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/126/62/013/003/001/023
E091/E135

AUTHORS: Geychenko, V.V., Danilenko, V.M., and Smirnov, A.A.

TITLE: Theory of ordering in alloys having a body-centred cubic lattice, in which some super-lattice can form

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.3, 1962, 321-332

TEXT: To evolve an ordering theory for alloys with more than one distant order parameter presents considerable mathematical difficulties. However, by considering ordering processes in alloys with a body-centred cubic lattice, the authors prove in this paper that full determination of such systems is not necessary for the derivation of conclusions on the temperature and type of phase transformations. The theory was constructed in terms of a Gorskiy-Bragg-Williams model and by taking into consideration the interaction of atoms in two coordinate spheres; the possibility of the formation of four types of loops was accepted a priori. The authors show that the construction of an ordering theory in which the interaction

of atoms in several coordination spheres is allowed for, requires the introduction of more than one distant order parameter. Accordingly, for the determination of the dependence of the order parameters on temperature, a system of transcendental equilibrium equations was obtained. It was established that in alloys with a body-centred cubic lattice, ordering takes place in two stages. At first, β-brass type ordering appears; this is followed by one of the $Fe_3Al$ type. In an ordered alloy, not more than three types of loops can exist. It was found that a first order phase-transformation can occur when the $Fe_3Al$ type ordering appears in an alloy ordered in the β-brass manner. It was also found that $Fe_3Al$ type ordering can decrease, and even disappear completely, with decrease in temperature, for a range of compositions covering a definite interval of ratios of the ordering energies of the first and second coordinate spheres typical for each concentration.
There are 5 figures.

Theory of ordering in alloys ... S/126/62/013/003/001/023
E091/E135

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN USSR
(Institute of Physics of Metals, AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1961

Card 3/3

DANILENKO, V.M.; KOZYRSKIY, G.Ya.

Methods of determining mosaic structure. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.14:46-54 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Crystal lattices) (X-ray crystallography)

DANILEVICH-G.V.

Effect of age on the development and the course of alloxan diabetes in rats. E. R. Guglin and G. V. Danilevich (I. P. Pavlov 1st Med. Inst., Leningrad). *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* 42, 383-8(1955).—In older rats (350 g. or more) a single intravenous injection of 50-60 mg./kg. alloxan produces a stable diabetes lasting for months. In rats of middle age (230-70 g.) single or repeated injections of 75 mg./kg. alloxan produce less stable diabetes in which the blood sugar falls to normal in 2-3 weeks. In young rats a single such injection does not produce any detectable blood-sugar-level change; at 120-30 mg./kg. dose there is a brief hyperglycemia which normalizes in a few days if the animal survives. Repeated injection of doses about 100 mg./kg. produces in young rats a form of diabetes which leads to death at a high level of hyperglycemia or the sugar level declines to normal in a few days if the animal survives. If the diabetic rats are transferred to a diet rich in carbohydrates, a rise in hyperglycemia and even death usually take place; transfer of rats to a carbohydrate-poor diet reduces or eliminates hyperglycemia. G. M. Kosolapoff

ACC NR: AP7002875 (AN) SOURCE CODE: UR/0201/66/000/004/0012/0016

AUTHOR: Krasin, A. K.; Danilevich, L. A.; Levadny, V. A.; Nosaw, H. A.; Sapozhnikaw, U. U.; Churkin, Yu. L.; Yarashevich, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Critical reaction for investigating pure uranium water lattices

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya fizika-tekhnichnykh navuk, no. 4, 1966, 12-16

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, nuclear reactor, nuclear physics

ABSTRACT: The article contains a technical description of the design of the critical reactor "Roza" (see Fig. 1) developed at the Institute of Nuclear Physics AN BSSR for studies in the physics of nuclear reactors. It also contains certain physical characteristics of the same reactor and briefly describes the control and breakdown protection systems. A program of experimentation for the reactor is presented. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

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ACC NR: AP7002875

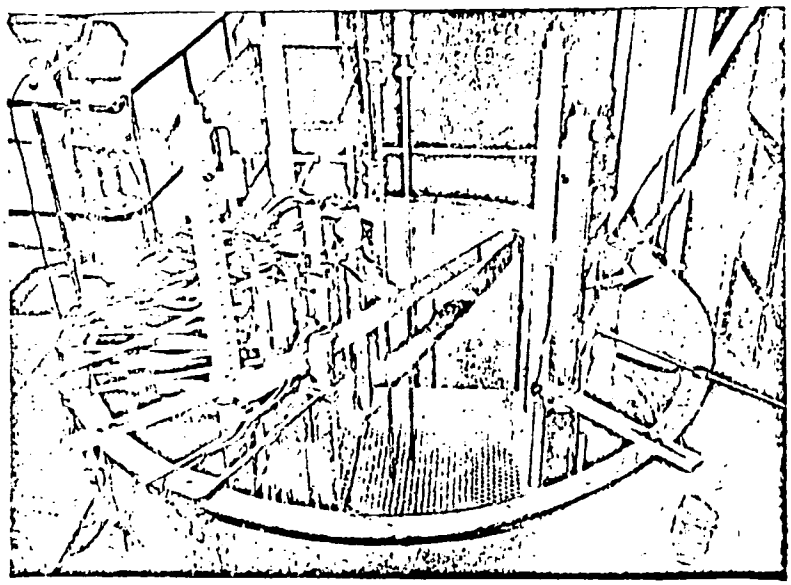

Fig. 1. Overall view of the critical reactor "Roza"

SUB CODE: 18/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 002/

Card 2/2

DANILEVICH, L. I.

Quartzite reserves in the Donets Basin for the production of Dinas. L. I. DANILEVICH. *Ogneupory*, 11 [9-10] 27-29 (10-10). The listed reserves of amorphous quartzite are exaggerated, for these belong mostly to the "soft" type
B Z K.

DANIL'KEVICH, M.I.; SIROTA, N.N.

Specific electric resistance and activation energy of nickel-manganese-zinc ferrites. Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no.2:87-89 F '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut fiziki tverdogo tela i poluprovodnikov AN BSSR.

DANILEVICH, M.V.

[Situation and struggle of the laboring classes of Latin American countries] Poloshenie i bor'ba rabochego klassa stran latinskoi Ameriki. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1953. 380 p. (MLRA 7:2) (Spanish America--Labor and laboring classes) (Labor and laboring classes--Spanish America)

DANILEVICH, M.V., red.; SHUL'GOVSKIY, A.F., red.

[Problems of present-day Latin America] Problemy sovremennoi Latinskoi Ameriki. Moskva, 1959. 429 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezdunarodnykh otnosheniy.
(Latin America--Economic conditions)

PETRUSHOV, A., doktor ekonom.nauk; AFANAS'YEV, L.A., kand.ekonom.nauk; DANILEVICH, M.V., kand.ekonom.nauk; YEGIAZAROVA, N.A., kand.ekonom. nauk; KOVALEV, Ye.V.; KOL', M.A.; KUZNETSOV, B.P., kand.ekonom. nauk; KUTSOBINA, N.K.; MARTYNOV, V.A., kand.ekonom.nauk; MEN'SHIKOVA, M.A.; NIKITENKO, B.A.; ONUFRIYEV, Yu.G.; PROKHOROVA, G.N.; RYDVANOV, N.F.; SEGAL', N.M., kand.istor.nauk; UKHOVA, A.M.; FARIZOV, I.O., kand.istor.nauk; SHIFRIN, E.L., doktor ekonom.nauk; SHLIKHTER, A.A., kand.ekonom.nauk; LISOVSKIY, Yu.P.; MARTYNOV, V.D.; GARSIA, L., red.; MOSKVINA, R., tekhn.red.

[Agriculture of capitalist countries; a statistical manual] Sel'skoe khoziaistvo kapitalisticheskikh stran; statisticheskii spravochnik. Otvet.red.A.Petrushov. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1959. 829 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy.
(Agriculture--Statistics)

DANILEVICH, M.V., red.; KUDACHKIN, M.F., red.; OKUNEVA, M.A., red.; MUKHIN, R., red.; SMIRNOVA, A., red.; KLIMOVA, T., tekhn. red.

[Latin America; concise political and economic handbook] Latinskaia Amerika; kratkii politiko-ekonomicheskii spravochnik. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1962. 310 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Latin America—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

DANILEVICH, Mariya Vladislavovna

Rabochiy klass vo osvoboditel'noy dvizhenii narodov Latinskoy Ameriki. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1962.
468 p. tables.
Includes bibliographical references.

BESSONOV, S.A.; VASIL'KOV, N.P., kand. ekon. nauk, VLAS V, V.A., kand. ekon. nauk; GLUKHAREV, L.I., kand.ekon. nauk; DANILEVICH, M.V., doktor ekon. nauk; ZHAMIN, V.A., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; ZAKHMATOV, M.I., kand. ekon. nauk; KURAKIN, N.A., kand. ekon. nauk; PANOV, V.P., SMIRNOV, G V., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; TRIFONOV, V.I., kand. ekon. nauk. TYAGAY,Ye Ya., FAMINSKIY, I.P.; KHODOV, L.G.; SHMIDT, G A., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; SHMIGOL', N.N., kand. ekon. nauk, dots., MATSUK, R.V., red., GARINA, T.D., tekhn. red.

[The economy of foreign countries, the capitalistic system of the world economy after the Second World War]Ekonomika zarubezhnykh stran, kapitalisticheskaia sistema mirovogo khoziaistva posle Vtoroi Mirovoi voiny. Pod red. V A Zhamina. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 632 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Economic history)

LYUBIMOVA, V.V., doktor ekon. nauk; NOVIKOVA, O.G., kand. ekon. nauk; SERGEYEVA, A.G., kand. ekon. nauk; IVANOV, N.P., kand. istor. nauk; OBORINA, G.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KHLYNOV, V.N., kand. ekon. nauk; DANILEVICH, M.V., doktor ekon. nauk; POKATAYEVA, T.S., kand. ekon. nauk; USOV, G.A., kand. ist. nauk; SAL'KOVSKIY, O.V., kand. geogr. nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: PESCHANSKIY, V V., kand. ist. nauk; PIROGOVA, I.M.; PRONIN, S.V.; USVYATSOV, A.Ye.; MAKAROV, V., red.; DARONYAN, M., mladshiy red.; ULANOVA, L., tekhn. red.

[Real wages during the period of the general crisis of capitalism]Real'naia zarabotnaia plata v period obshchego krizisa kapitalizma. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 558 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy.
(Wages)

GRECHEV, M.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KLESMET, O.G., kand.ekon. nauk; TARASOV, K.S., kand. ekon. nauk; DANILEVICH, M.V., doktor ekon. nauk; YURLOV, A.F., kand.ekon. nauk; ONUFRIYEV, Yu.G.; ROMANOVA, Z.I., kand. ekon. nauk; SHEREMET'YEV, I.K., kand. ekon. nauk; SHUL'GOVSKIY, A.F., kand. istor. nauk; KALININ, A.I., kand. iurid. nauk; AVARINA, V.Ya., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; BAYKOV, V.S.,red.; KOVALEV, A.P., red.izd-va; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Econonomic problems of Latin American countries] Ekonomicheskie problemy stran Latinskoi Ameriki. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 511 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy.

ROMANOVA, Zinaida Ivanovna; DANILEVICH, M.V., doktor ekon. nauk, otv. red.; BAYKOV, V.S., red.

[Problems of economic integration in Latin America] Problemy ekonomicheskoi integratsii v Latinskoi Amerike. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 249 p. (MIRA 18:5)

69264

9,3700

SOV/112-59-17-37196

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 17, p 203 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Finonenko, V.A., Danilevich, N.I.

TITLE: Distribution of High Frequency Currents Over the Surface of an Ideal-Conducting Cylinder

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Tomskiy un-t, 1957, Nr 28, pp 18-21

ABSTRACT: Calculation and experimental data are given on the distribution of high frequency currents over the surface of an ideal-conducting cylinder being irradiated by plane electromagnetic waves, the electric vector of which is perpendicular to the axis. The distribution of surface current density was determined from the tangential component of the magnetic field measured by means of a loop with a detector and a ma-meter. The experimental study was carried out by the method of the mirror surface, which made it possible to eliminate the influence of equipment and foreign bodies. It is shown that with a change in the cylinder radius the character of the current distribution over its surface changes only slightly, whereas the distribution of phases of current density is essentially different in different cylinders.

Card: 1/1

N.A.M.

CHERNOBYL'SKIY, I.I.; KREMNEV, O.A.; DANILEVICH, N.N.

Investigation of a vacuum-water absorbtion lithium bromide installation for cooling water used in air conditioning. Trudy Inst.tepl.AN URSR no.13:123-134 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Air conditioning)

Name: DANILJEVICH, I.L.

Author of work, "Handbook on Radio Equipment." This book contains the characteristics and principles of radio and telephone equipment such as: loudspeakers, storage batteries, motors, measuring instruments, components, and radio and telephone equipment.

DANILEVICH, R.Ya.; KHRUSTAL'KOV, V.S.

Extra-uterine pregnancy. Akush.i gin. no.5:121-122 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR R.Ya. Danilevich) Murmanskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach Z.V. Macharashvili).
(PREGNANCY, EXTRA-UTERINE))

DANILEVICH, S. [Danylevych, S.], inzh.

Corn combine developed by H.I.Baid. Mekh.sil'.hosp. 11 no.1:
13 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Combines (Agricultural machinery))
(Corn (Maize)--Harvesting)

DANILEVICH, S. I.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Radioactivity Jan/Feb 52

"Role of Potassium in Terrestrial Radioactivity According to Modern Data," S. I. Danilevich, Radio Inst imeni V. G. Khlopin, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geofiz" No 1, pp 1-11

Discusses this problem on level of modern science. Presents a brief review of recent work, devoted to radioactivity of potassium. Computes heat output during radioactive decay of potassium in recent and past times based on most reliable data. Another thanks L. V. Komlev and E. K. Gerling for advice. Submitted 26 Apr 51.

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KOMLEV, L.V.; FILIPPOV, M.S.; DANILEVICH, S.I.; IVANOVA, K.S.

Geochemistry of radioactive elements in rocks found in the Kirovograd - Zhitomir magmatic complex in Ukraine. Trudy Radiev. inst.AN SSSR 7:155-199 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Ukraine--Radioactive substances)

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KOMLEV, L.V.; DANILEVICH, S.I.; IVANOVA, K.S.; MIKHALEVSKAYA, A.D.; SAVONENKOV, V.G.; FILIPPOV, M.S.

Age of geological formations in the south-west part of the Ukrainian pre-Cambrian [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia no.7:566-572 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Ukraine--Geology, Structural)
(Nuclear geophysics)

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Danilev ch, S. I., B. K. L'vov, G. I. Kochina, A. I. Mirakovskaya, F. F. Fedorva - The Age of the Kochkarovskiy Magmatic Complex of Southern Urals According to Data Obtained by the Lead and Argon Method.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geological-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

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Danilevich, S. I., Zykov, S. I., Ivanova, K. S., Kuchina, G. N., Mikhalevskaya, A. D., Filippov, M. S. - The Age of the Rare Metal Akchatau Intrusion According to Data Obtained by the Lead and Argon Method.

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Danilevich, S.I., K.S. Ivanova, V.T. Savonenkov, M.S. Filippov - New Data on the Age of the Ukrainian Pre-Cambrian.

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On the age of some rare metal granite intrusions in Central Kazakhstan [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia no.8:647-656 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Geology, Stratigraphic) (Kazakstan--Granite)
(Nuclear geophysics)

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AUTHORS: Komlev, L. V., Filippov, M. S, Danilevich, S. I., Ivanova, K. S., Kryukova, N. F., Kuchina, G. N., Mikhalevskaya, A.D.

TITLE: Age Data by the Argon and Lead Isotope Method for Some Granites and Pegmatites of the Central Dnepr Region (Vozrastnyye dannyye argonovogo i svintsovo-izotopnogo metodov dlya nekotorykh granitov i pegmatitov srednego Pridneprov'ya)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 110-115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This report was presented at the 7th meeting of the Commission for Determination of the Absolute Age of Geological Formations. An investigation was made of mica from granites and pegmatites, and of accessory monazites and orthites from pegmatite veins. In order to calculate their age from the results of the K/Ar determination the disintegration constants according to Wetherill et al. were used (Ref 9). For comparative purposes the age was also calculated by the constants found by E. K. Gerling (Ref 10), which had until recently been used in the Soviet Union for age determinations. Table 1 lists 16 determinations of micas from granites and granodiorites. Values are between 1830 and 2280 million years; biotite from the Yamburgskiy Quarry on the Mokraya Sura River attains 2900 and even

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Age Data by the Argon and Lead Isotope Method for Some Granites and Pegmatites of the Central

2910 million years. Furthermore, two samples each of orthite and monazite were investigated (Tables 2, 3, 4). In order to check the results these analyses were repeated two times. Orthite from Korbino has an age of 2100-2610 million years, biotite from the same place 2280 million years (Table 1). Similarly, it was possible to compare two monazites from the Novo-Danilovskiy Quarry : monazites 1520-2100 million years, biotite 2020 million years. Orthite of Podstepnoye has an age of 2400-3000 million years. This shows that orthite pegmatites may be characterized as relics. There are 4 tables and 12 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina, AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin, AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1958

DANILEVICH, S.I.

Reliability of the "lead" ages of monazites. Geokhimiia no.8: 736-747 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. V.G. Khlopin Radium Institute, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Leningrad.
(Monazite—Age) (Lead—Isotopes)